

INFORMATION REPORT

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25X1 SUBJECT

1. The 5 Field Army and International Volunteer Army
2. Recruiting for Chinese Communist Army
3. Shipment of Tanks to Korea

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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The 5 Field Army

1. By 1 November 1951, the Chinese Communist 5 Field Army (FA), comprising 12 armies which were organized into three army groups¹, had received Soviet training and equipment in North and Northeast China. Sixty percent of its personnel were recruits, 25 percent were troops formerly under FU Tso-i, and 15 percent were troops formerly with the North China Army Group. The 5 FA was semi-mechanized and carried Soviet-made weapons. Each army had 62 x 105 mm guns; 86 x 95 mm guns; 16 x 12 mm anti-tank guns; 36 double-tube rockets, each 36 inches long; 48 x 90 mm and 76 mm anti-aircraft guns; and 120 automobiles, trucks, and jeeps. The anti-aircraft guns were pulled by tractors.
2. On 20 September the 5 FA; the 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 17 Armies of the 2 FA; and the 71 and 73 Armies of the Armored Force Army Group began movement toward the Korean front, where they were to take up defensive positions on 15 October.² All units in Korea of the 1 FA were to be ordered back to Northwest China, and those of the 4 FA to Chiamussu for regrouping, training, and equipping. On 20 October five armies of the 4 FA, which had been ordered to Chiamussu, were suddenly sent to the Soviet border and were to go to southern Sakhalin for reorganization and training.

The International Volunteer Army

3. On 1 November PENG Teh-huai was to be appointed deputy chief of staff of the International Volunteer Army (IVA) and head of the Far East Theater. NIER Jung-chen was to become acting commander of Chinese Communist forces in Korea.
4. As of early November the IVA totaled 80,000 men organized into 5 divisions. It was particularly strong in air and ground units. The divisions were organized and equipped as follows:
 - a. Two armored divisions, equipped with 260 KV-1 tanks, 300 KV-2 tanks, 300 T-38 medium tanks, 100 MT-21 light tanks, and 150 flame-throwing tanks and tanks mounted with rockets.

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- b. One anti-aircraft gun and rocket division, equipped with 1,000 x 2- and 4-barrel anti-aircraft guns, and Soviet 2-, 4-, and 6-pipe rockets.
- c. One air force division, comprising one bombing regiment, one combat regiment, and one reconnaissance regiment; equipped with 160 jet aircraft, including TU-10's, YAK-15's, LA-17's, and MIG-15's.
- d. One infantry division, trained in coastal defense and landing operations.

5. On 19 October, 30,000 men, belonging to one armored division and one infantry division of the IVA, left Harbin for Lochin (龍江). They went to T'umen (牡丹江) via the Mudan (牡丹江) Railway; then to Vladivostok and Lochin. On 23 October the three remaining divisions at Harbin, which had been newly equipped but had no heavy weapons, were ordered to Antung to reinforce the Korean front.

6. A group of Japanese, Outer Mongolians, Poles, East Germans, and Czechs comprised the IVA. Officers above battalion level were Soviets and Soviet directors were in the lower units.

Recruiting for Chinese Communist Army

7. On 1 October efforts were renewed to recruit men for the Chinese Communist Army. A total of 5,000,000 men were to be recruited by the end of December to replace combat losses. As of 25 October, over 2,500,000 men had been recruited in North, Central, and Northwest China for the Korean fighting; 1,000,000 of these joined units in the Northeast, and the rest went to Kalgan to do manual labor on the Soviet border.

Shipment of Tanks to Korea

8. On 15 October, 120 T-34 tanks, 160 SF-24 tanks, 200 LF-18 tanks, and 80 KU-2 tanks arrived in Mukden. On 17 October these tanks were shipped to Antung via the Mukden-Antung Railway and then to Korea.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] the 5 Field Army, organized in August 1951, comprised 4 armies and 4 mechanized corps.

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2. [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] in mid-September the 36 and 37 Armies and a railroad regiment, which were included in the 5 FA strength, were in Korea.

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